Agricultural Chemical Usage, 2004

Vegetables - Snap Beans (Processing),Sweet Corn (Fresh Market), and Pumpkins

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Pesticides

SNAP BEANS - - Herbicides were applied to 95 percent of the 14,000 planted acres of snap beans for processing. A total of 47,400 pounds was applied to that acreage. EPTC was the leading herbicide applied to snap beans with a total amount applied of 27,800 pounds. This was applied to 61 percent of the acreage at a rate of 3.26 pounds per acre. The second most used herbicide on snap bean acreage in Pennsylvania was S-Metolachlor with a total amount applied of 13,400 pounds. It was used on 79 percent of the acreage at a rate of 1.21 pounds per acre.

Insecticides were applied to 97 percent of Pennsylvania's snap beans for processing, with a total application of 12,900 pounds. Acephate was by far the largest insecticide applied to snap beans, as there was a total of 10,000 pounds applied to planted acreage in the state. It was applied to 92 percent of planted acreage at a rate of 0.76 pounds per acre.

Fungicides were applied to 93 percent of planted acreage. The total amount applied was 7,500 pounds. Vinclozolin was the most widely used fungicide. It was applied at a rate of 0.49 pounds per acre, and a total of 7,300 pounds were applied.

SWEET CORN - - Herbicides were applied to 93 percent of Pennsylvania's fresh market sweet corn acreage, and a total of 69,000 pounds was applied to that acreage. Atrazine and S-Metolachlor were the two most commonly used herbicides with total applications of 27,700 pounds apiece. Atrazine was applied to 90 percent of planted acreage while S-Metolachlor was applied to 71 percent of planted acreage.

Insecticides were applied to 88 percent of planted fresh market sweet corn acreage, with a total application of 15,400 pounds. More commonly used insecticides on the state's sweet corn acreage included Methomyl and Methyl parathion, with total applications of 4,200 and 3,900 pounds, respectively. Methomyl was applied to 15 percent of planted acreage while Methyl parathion was applied to 7 percent of planted acreage. Lambda-cyhalothrin was applied to 71 percent of planted acreage, with a total application of 1,000 pounds.

Fungicides were applied to 9 percent of planted acreage, with a total application of 2,600 pounds. Chlorothalonil was the most commonly used fungicide as a total of 2,200 pounds was applied to planted acreage.

PUMPKINS - - Herbicides were applied to 84 percent of the state's 10,400 acres of pumpkins, with a total application of 15,000 pounds. Clomazone was the most commonly used herbicide, as 4,200 pounds were applied to 72 percent of the total acreage. It was applied at a rate of 0.55 pounds per acre.

Insecticides were applied to 80 percent of Pennsylvania's pumpkin acreage, with a total application of 11,500 pounds. The most commonly used insecticides were Endosulfan and Carbaryl. Endosulfan was applied at 0.75 pounds per acre per application on 47 percent of the state's acreage; Carbaryl was applied at 0.89 pounds per acre per application to 9 percent of the state's acreage.

Fungicides were applied to 87 percent of planted acreage, with a total application of 64,000 pounds. Chlorothalonil was the most widely used fungicide in the state as a total of 48,500 pounds was applied to 82 percent of the state's planted acreage. An average of 3.5 applications were made at a rate of 1.62 pounds per acre. Other commonly used fungicides include Myclobutanil and Mancozeb, which were applied to 51 and 14 percent of the state's planted acreage, respectively.

Pennsylvania: Vegetable Crops - Pesticide, Planted Acreage, Percent of Area Receiving Applications and Total Applied, 2004

Crop	Planted Acreage	Area Receiving and Total Applied					
		Herbicide		Insecticide [1]		Fungicide [1]	
	Acres	*Percent*	*1,000 Lbs.*	*Percent*	*1,000 Lbs.*	*Percent*	*1,000 Lbs.*
Snap Beans [2]	14,000	95	47.4	97	12.9	93	7.5
Sweet Corn	21,800	93	69.0	88	15.4	9	2.6
Pumpkins [2]	10,400	84	15.0	80	11.5	87	64.0

[1] Total applied excludes Bt's (Bacillus thuringiensis) and other biologicals. Quantities are not available because amounts of active ingredient are not comparable between products. [2] Insufficient reports to publish data for one or more pesticide classes.